

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4417

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日四金月一十年未辛治同

HONGKONG THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1872.

四月正英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 3, SHANGHAI, Span. M., 263, Echo-vine, Manila 3rd December, General - REINHOLD & Co.
Jan. 3, ODESSA, Brit. str. 1,000, Burkitt, Whampoa 3rd January, Wm. PEATR & Co.
Jan. 3, OTTO, North Ger. "M.", Ahlmann, Koln 3rd December, Coals - D. LARPAK & Co.
Jan. 3, CARL, North Ger. brig. 215, Poter- sen, Kiel 21st Dec., General - ABER- HORN, KLAERER & Co.
Jan. 3, HISTORIAN, Brit. str. 1,530, Fulton, Calcutta 16th December, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, General - JAMES, MATTHEWS & Co.
Jan. 3, PERIO, British str. 608, Ferries, Shanghai 3rd December, and Amoy 2nd Jan., General - JAMES, MATTHEWS & Co.
Jan. 3, COUSINE, Bus. str. 498, Nye, Nagasaki 26th December, London 1st January, and Singapore 26th, General - WM. PERIO & Co.
Jan. 3, ENTERPRISE, Brit. str. 1,006, Lob- bitz, Shanghai 3rd December, Rice - GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Jan. 3, OTTO, North Ger. str. 457, Bos- well from Canton.
Jan. 3, VOLA, French str. 951, Flambé, Wampton 3rd January, Ballast - MAR- SASSIERS MARITIMES.
Jan. 3, KWANTUNG, Brit. str. 496, Pitman, Poole 31st December, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 3rd, General - D. LARPAK & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 3, HAI-LUOOG, str. for Swatow.
Jan. 3, ARABIAN ARCAL, str. for Swatow.
Jan. 3, JOHANNA & WILLHELM, for Macao.
Jan. 3, GRAVINA, for Manila.
Jan. 3, FAIRY QUEEN, for Melbourne.

Clearances.

At the HAMBURG MASTERS' OFFICE,
3rd JANUARY.
Takki, for Saigon.
Bengal, for New York.
Veritas, for Bangkok.
Bombay, for Hilo.

Arrangements.

Per Carl, from Kobe -
S. China.
Per Shanghai, from Manila.
Per Fuzhou, from Fuzhou.
Per Pekin, Capt. Stocke and 15 Chinese.
Per Kwangtung, str. from East Coast -
Amoy, 20 Chinese.
Per Courier, str. from Nagasaki.
Meers, Green & I. Cawiner, 1 European, and
2 Chinese.
Per Enterprise, from Shanghai -
Mr. Morrison and 1 Chinese.
Per Historian, str. from Calcutta, &c.
Per 150 and 150 Chinese.

Per A. str. for Saigon, &c.
Meers, A. M. le Bon, L. S. A. Flaschi, R. de Roys de St. Julian, and A. H. Olagnie, and 40 Chinese deck.
For Saigon - 20 Chinese deck.
Calcutta - Mr. J. T. Milton and Dr. Sutherland.
For Macao - Meers, J. Foster, C. Ber- traud, A. C. Brann and Samuel Hill.

Reports.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 16th December, Penang on the 22nd, and Amoy 2nd, and str. N.E. monsoon and heavy rain throughout the pas- sage till arrival on January 3rd, at 10 p.m. Passed the stormy China yesterday morning, the 3rd January.

The British steamer *Enterprise* reports left Shanghai on 31st December, had light winds to Amoy, from thence strong monsoon till ar- rived.

The Russian steamer *Courier* reports left Nagasaki 26th December, experienced heavy gale from the N.W. to the S.E., after which had fine weather.

The British steamer *Pelio* reports left Shanghai on 31st December, and Amoy on January 2nd, had light monsoon throughout the passage to this port.

The British steamer *Kunming* reports left Foo-chow on 3rd Dec., Amoy on 2nd Jan., and Swatow 3rd, had moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout the passage; passed a steamer last night at 11 o'clock from Cupoh, name unknown. The steamer *Centaur* left Foo-chow on the 31st December with tea for London. Steamer *Admiral*, *Emerald*, *Dragon* and *Fly* in Swatow when the *Kunming* left.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected Date).

Yester'd. Nos. From. Dates.
Deerfoot. Shields. June 11.
Aline. Hamburg. July 2.
Sards. Penang. Aug. 1.
Theresa. Hamburg. Aug. 2.
Lady of the South. London. Aug. 4.
Walsgrif. London. Aug. 11.
S.K. der Nederlanden. Rotterdam. Sept. 1.
Mathilda Atheling. Cardiff. Sept. 6.
Northfleet. London. Sept. 14.
R.C. Hickmors. Cardiff. Sept. 14.
Dioscorea. Hamburg. Sept. 17.
Canna. London. Sept. 21.
Dr. Petermann. London. Sept. 26.
Lauria. London. Sept. 27.
Jane. Liverpool. Sept. 27.
Hydra. Sevastopol. Sept. 28.
Inverbrae. Hartlepool. Sept. 30.
Cottilde. Calais. Oct. 1.
Ornate. Rio de Janeiro Oct. 5.
Caroline Coventry. London. Oct. 7.
Gem. Cardiff. Oct. 12.
Johanna Maria. London. Oct. 13.
Pepita. Liverpool. Oct. 12.
Cristina. Cardiff. Oct. 17.
Gribaldi. Cardiff. Oct. 23.
India. Cardiff. Nov. 1.
Johanna Maria. Cardiff. Nov. 2.
Boyne. London. Nov. 4.
Albatross. Hamburg. Nov. 8.
Tevio(s). London. Nov. 11.
Patroclus. Liverpool. Nov. 15.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Sunday Articles.

GARD.

AYRE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION AGENTS.
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid
at 6. Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

The offices of the undersigned, and his No. 1, the Hon. Mr. Justice's Committee, have been removed to the new rooms formerly occupied by Messrs. Murchison & Co. at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

EDWARD SCHELLIHASS & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Spring, complete.

A pair of JAVA PONIES.

An American BILLIARD TABLE, com-
plete with Cloth and Ball.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ff 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 Dollars.

Chart of Directors:
Chairman - Hon. B. HOWITT.
Deputy Chairman - T. PYKE, Esq.
H. H. Bullock, Esq. Julius Monk, Esq.
John E. Esq. D. D. Williams, Esq.
H. Walker, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers:
Hongkong - James Graig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai - David McLean, Esq.
London - John C. Smith, Esq.
and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits -

For 6 months 2 per cent. per annum.

10 " " "

15 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts - granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GLEIG, Chief Manager,

Office of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE - 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES
OF £10 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES, £2 PAID-UP.

Directors:

of the National Bank of India, Firm, Ar-
can & Co., Colombo.

ALEXANDER FALINE CUNNINGHAM (Director
of the Credit Foncier of England, and of
the London, Chatham and Dover Railway).

GEORGE H. DONALDSON (Director of the
English, Scotch, and Australian Chartered
Bank, Firm, DONALDSON, LAMBERT &
Co., Australia and New Zealand).

WILLIAM DUNN, Lime Street Square, Firm of
WILLIAM DUNN & CO., London, and of
Port Elizabeth and Natal.

P. LINDGREN, late FASCE BROTHERS, Amoy
Firm (Director of the Anglo-Chinese
Banking Company).

GEORGE MAGNAE, 44, Hamilton Terrace.

WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN, Great St. Helen's,
late of the Firm of MARTIN, DYCE & CO.,
Balaclava.

JONES THOMPSON BENNIE, 123, Fenchurch
Street, late of Aberdeen, Shipowner (Director
of the Standard Bank of British South
Africa).

SAMUEL SANDERS, late of Messrs. BRIGGS &
CO., Alexandria.

Bankers:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholaus
Lane, London, and its Branches.

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The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete and well-arranged.

In addition to the usual "varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY for 1872," will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
(Designed expressly for this Work);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and THE COAST OF CHINA.

Besides other information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents —

Student, Mr. PARTRIDGE CAMBRIDGE;
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Calcutta, Englishman Office.
London, Mr. F. A. MARSHALL & Co.
Lyon, MESSRS. STERRE, 30, Quai des Bateliers.
Paris, MESSRS. BATERS & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York, MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

SUMMERS OF NEWS FROM THE HOME PAPERS.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.
Last night's Gazette officially通知了 the appointment of Sir J. W. Collier and Sir M. E. Smith as judges of the Privy Council. At the same time Sir R. P. Collier is gazetted a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. Lord Dufferin's new title is also announced. He receives the dukes of viscount and earl of the United Kingdom, by the name of Viscount Clarendon of Clarendon and Earl of Dufferin, both in the county of Down.

The meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held yesterday, Sir George Lepage, M.P., in the chair, when resolutions were adopted with a view of securing efficient legislation against the importation of diseased cattle. It was agreed that Mr. Gladstone should be asked to receive a deputation upon the subject in the week of the Smithfield Club Show.

For the convenience of visitors to the London International Exhibition of 1872, and in order to extend the knowledge of what objects are to be seen at the exhibition, the Royal Commissioners have decided that exhibitors of British manufacturers shall have supplementary space in one of the annexes. The exhibitors will not be charged a rental for such space. Some West-end tradesmen had a meeting last night to consider the best means of preventing the exhibition from being turned into a gigantic bazaar.

Mr. F. D. Long, the Commissioner appointed by the Local Government Board to inquire into the circumstances attending the disappearance of the child Bellingham from the Hampstead Hospital, opened his court yesterday in Norfolk-street, Strand.

The suit brought by the Commissioners of Sewers with view of preventing further enclosures within Epping Forest, and also to set aside enclosures made during the last year, was adjourned on the trial of the conduct of the Rolls yesterday. On the conclusion of the arguments Lord Romilly reserved judgment.

The sittings of the Middlesex and Surrey Sessions were continued yesterday. At the former tribunal two men who were concerned in robbing a house in Kensington, containing property belonging to Prince Adalbert of Prussia, were remanded on bail. The trial of the犯人 was adjourned to the 1st of January. At the latter, a relieving officer of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, was found guilty of embezzlement, and sentenced to eighteen months of the like punishment.

Yesterday the Thames police magistrate was again engaged in investigating some of the numerous charges of incendiarism against the man William Anthony, who was once more remanded.

The police have made another arrest in connection with the alleged murder of the woman Richards, at Oxford. The man now in custody is the son of a gamekeeper.

When the trial of Kelly was resumed yesterday morning in Dublin, the Solicitor-General applied that Mr. Flitton, proprietor of the *Fisherman*, should appear and answer for a malicious and scandalous libel in his paper of yesterday in relation to the trial. The conduct of the prosecutor, The Chief Baron, ordered that Mr. Flitton should appear this morning, at half past nine, and answer the charge made against him. The Court having decided to receive testimony respecting the skill of the surgical operation performed upon the deceased man Talbot, professional evidence bearing upon that point was called.

Mr. Flitton's letter on primary education is now sharply criticized by several of the Paris journals. The *Times* says that when the Bishop asks the State to sacrifice its principals and its dues for the interests of the clergy, it is not equality but privilege that he requires, and his claim, instead of being well founded, is almost an impertinence.

The Luxembourg Chamber was opened yesterday afternoon.

A telegram by the Tribune of Chicago that in no two weeks of the history of that city has so much been accomplished as in those immediately preceding the great fire. The railroads and shipping are again active; the Chamber of Commerce has been reorganized; the Post-offices and Custom-houses are, to a great extent, re-established; the banks have resumed business, and the number of depositors exceeds the number of the voters; the tramways are running; the Bank of Society, and the Committee of Manufacture wants, and is providing against winter suffering; the schools have been reorganized; water is supplied in abundant quantity; the arrangements for restoring the gas service of the city are already far advanced; new steam fire-engines take the place of the old ones; the newspapers are issued regularly, and the various departments of the municipality are in efficient working order. This is a sign of hope; the Tribune adds, the foundations of the new Chicago have been laid, and building is commencing on them, stronger, better, and more lasting than before.

(Standard)

The report that the French Government intended to submit to a plebiscite the four important constitutional questions which were printed in the *Paris Journal* was contradicted yesterday. The first number of M. Gambetta's journal, *Le Républicain Français*, appeared yesterday, and was eagerly sought by the Parisians, the sale amounting to 50,000 copies.

A telegram from Vienna gives the important intelligence that Count Beust has tendered his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor of Austria, and that His Majesty has accepted it. Ostenously the cause of the count's resignation was ill-health, but the *New York Times* says that Count Beust did not sign till he had been requested to do so. Count Andrasdy is appointed as his successor, and Count Longay will be the President of the Hungarian Ministry.

The negotiations which for some days have been going on to effect a reconciliation between the two great Spanish parties, those of Zorrilla and Sarasate, have failed. Senator Zorrilla has just returned to Madrid, where he will remain.

There is a Ministerial crisis at Athens. In the election for a President of the Chamber the Government candidate was defeated by 152 votes against 45, whence the Commandourou Cabinet tendered its resignation.

The hearing of the Tieborne case commenced yesterday, after the long recess. It was said to be the forty-first day of the proceedings. The intent of the public in the case seems to be to test the law. The bar was crowded, ladies of distinction were accommodated with seats on the bench, and the space allotted to the bar was sparingly occupied. The claimant occupied a seat by the side of his attorney, and was naturally "the observed of all observers." The first event of the day was an announcement by Mr. Scrope Ballantine that the claimant could no longer continue the action, as he had been discharged. Hitherto, instead of the ordinary course, by which the judge takes a note of the evidence, shorthand writers were employed, and day by day it was put into print. This, it appears, costs about £700 a week, or £350 to each side. The judge said that under these circumstances he must take the evidence himself in the ordinary way, an unusual which, of course, will lengthen the trial still more.

The witnesses examined during the trial were in support of the claimant's cause.

The case of the Minerva Banking Assurance Corporation (Limited) and Mr. Yelland, its manager, charged with neglecting for nearly a year to register the company's shareholders, in compliance with the Companies' Act, 1862, was again before the Lord Mayor yesterday. Mr. Yelland was fined £15, being something like £2 a day for six months. The fine was paid.

Mr. Jones, editor of the *New York Times*, has been presented by the grateful tax-payers with a purse of fifty thousand dollars, for denouncing the Tammany thieves and scoundrels. The Town Crier has been employed for some years upon this paper, and during that period has denounced every body on this island and a scoundrel, and not a word has been offered him. He feels disengaged. *New York Times*.

Sir Richard Wallace, whose generosity the Parisian population had a good opportunity of appreciating during the siege, is just now occupied with the erection of an immense hospital for his fellow-countrymen in the Rue de Rivoli. The hospital, the construction of which cost about £70,000, (£80,000), will be called "Wallace's Hospital," and Sir Richard will pay the whole cost of maintaining it. The annual expenses, says the *Stoc*, are estimated at not less than 150,000, (£20,000).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
JANUARY 3rd, EVENING.

There has been no change in the tone of the drug market. Sales of Patna have been made at \$723 to \$773; Biscates at much about the same prices on cash and credit terms; Malwa, \$623 to \$630.

JANUARY 4th, MORNING.
No change at present.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 4/4;
Creditis, at 6 months sight, 4/5;
Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight, 4/6;
Bank Bills on demand, 4/8;

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months sight, —;
On BOMBAK, 3 days sight, 22½;

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days sight, 22½;

Bank, 3 days sight, 23;

Bank, 15 days sight, 23;

Private, 30 days sight, 23;

HONGKONG.—Bank Shares, Old—64 to 63 per cent. premium;

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—62 to 61 per cent. premium;

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares £50 per share premium;

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$2,500 per share premium;

China and Japan Marine Insurance—The 265 per share premium;

Chinese Insurance Company—\$155 per share premium, ex Int.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$60 to \$625 premium as Int.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$62 per share premium;

Extracts.

Sir C. Dilke on the Cost of Royalty.

(Telegraph.)

Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., addressed a very crowded public meeting, held in the Lecture-room in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "Representation and Royalty." The meeting was largely composed of the working-class, and there was great enthusiasm.

Sir Charles Dilke spoke at some length on the subject of representation, and of the nature of the voting power in the House of Commons from the large cities and towns of the kingdom, as compared with the representation of the small boroughs. He then spoke of the Court and the responsibility of Monarchy. With regard to the cost of Royalty, he said—"We have first to deal with the sum of £32,000 a year expended upon the privy purse and upon the Household, to which add the Royal Bounty and Royal Alms, which amount to £13,000, making up the sum to £38,000. We next have £131,000 of annuities of a similar kind to that which we lately had to consider; the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, £32,000; that of Cornwall, £33,000; the interest on lump sums, such as that given to Princess Louise, which have been paid to the various members of the royal family living about £10,000—making £231,000. Steam packets, insignia, presents such as were given by Prince Alfred in Australia, and elsewhere, pensions to Royal servants, ringrings of parks not borne upon the Civil List, make £7,000 more, and military and naval pay to various members of the family, and another £20,000. (Shame, and hisses.) The palaces omitting Hampton Court, which is a public show place, are £47,000 more. On Windsor-park there is a deficit of £12,000, about represents the cost of the keepers, game, and other Royal, as contrasted with public expenses in reference to the park. This makes £70,000, which is the end of the figures that are of a certain and very tangible character. Beyond this we have two large sums, as to one of which we can fairly calculate; as to the other, of which we can give nothing but a guess. The first of them is the cost of the Guards. It would be totally unfair to set down anything like the whole cost of these regiments to the account of Royalty, because the majority are regular troops and are available as part of regular army. I regret that it is not in my power to say as much for the cavalry of the Guards—the Life Guards and Horse Guards as they are called. (Hear, hear!) I do not speak of the steeds of their horses when the guns sounded the alarm at Chobham. (Laughter), but their customers and amanuensis to modern war were amply demonstrated in my presence on several occasions during the Hastings campaign, and especially in the first battle at Seale, when the only fact that revealed the presence of the foe was the sun shining upon the glittering surfaces of the Life Guards. (Loud laughter)—and I afterwards had the pleasure of seeing those gentlemen riding up and down a ploughed field to find the way out of it, being all the while subjected to the fire of three batteries of artillery. (Roars of laughter.) I calculate that the cost of the Guards, over and above the cost of an equal number of the Line, including an increased expenditure caused by the expensive nature of the sites of two of their barracks, the Royal Palace and the French House of Lords—but the immediate neighbourhood of Royal Palaces, would be about £100,000. I believe that it is not easy to overrate the evil effect upon any army of the existence of privileged corps. The first act of the French Republic, after the demolition of the Tuilleries, was the abolition of the Senate, the French House of Lords—but the second was the abolition of the privileges of the Imperial Guard, and its fusion with the regular army. (Loud applause.) At Seale they had painful experience of the value of corps d'élite, and things had come to such a pass that the troops used to kiss when the Cent-Gards went by. On the issue of the Royal Warrant it was found that the Horse Guards and the Foot Guards were excepted from its operation, and that certain young gentlemen who have been in the habit of obtaining commission directly in the Guards—pages of honour they are called—are the only men who will enter the army without examination. You have been told that the army has been bought back from the officers at an expense of eight or ten millions, that purchase has been abolished; that a competitive examination must be passed before a man can enter the army, and yet you have those young gentlemen—the Queen's pages of honour—allowed to pass into the army by the back door, and the only men who have not to go through their examination. The other of the sums is, as I believe, the largest of all the separate items of expenditure connected with the Royal yachts. 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(Laughter and hisses.) I need hardly say that all these enormous sums of money are not well spent, and it is almost worth a few minutes time to see in what kind of manner they do contrive to disappear. The salaries in the Royal household, which amount to £211,000 a year, include a vast number of totally useless officials—(laughter)—Chamberlains, Controllers, Masters of Ceremonies, Marshals of the Household, Groomes-in-Waiting, Gentlemen Ushers, and a few persons who appear to perform services, but who ought to be paid for those services as they perform them, and not be made permanent officials with great titles of honour—such as, for instance, as the Historical Painter to the Queen, Portrait Painter to the Queen, and the Lithographer in Ordinary. Under the Lord Steward's department, and the department of the Master of the Horse, we have such officers as the Coroner of the House-

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